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February 3, 2006

MEMORANDUM

NSLP 2006-40

TO: School Food Authorities

FROM: Pat Cook, Consultant
Office of Child Nutrition and School Health

SUBJECT: Thirty Day Carry-Over for Provision 2 and 3 Schools

Nevada Department of Education's (NDE) memo, NSLP 2006-14, dated September 13, 2005, explained that reauthorization legislation for the National School Lunch Act had established a mandatory thirty-day carryover for eligibility determinations. NDE is now clarifying how the mandatory thirty-day carryover affects Local Educational Authorities (LEAs) that use special assistance Provisions 2 and 3.

LEAs that use Provisions 2 and 3 to calculate claims make eligibility determinations and take meal counts during a base year. Data from this base year is used to calculate reimbursement during several following years. The base year and the following years together are a "provision cycle." When this provision cycle is over, an LEA must establish a new base year, receive approval from the State Agency for an extension based on socioeconomic data, or return to regular counting and claiming procedures.

Unless the State Agency grants the LEA an extension, the LEA must use standard counting and claiming, starting on the first operating day after the end of the final school year of a provision cycle. Since schools that use Provision 2 or Provision 3 do not make household eligibility determinations in the last year of a provision cycle, often there will be no eligibility to carry-over into the first thirty days of the following school year. In such a circumstance, LEAs must make eligibility determinations based on new applications, direct certification, and information from migrant/homeless/runaway coordinators. The LEA may claim meals at free or reduced price rates only for those students whose eligibility has been established in the current year. Generally, until the LEA makes an eligibility determination, it must claim meals at the paid rate.

The above notwithstanding, there may be cases where a school's provision cycle has ended, but the LEA *does* have eligibility information for some of the school's children. For example, an LEA may have made an eligibility determination for a household whose children attended both the provision school and standard counting and claiming schools. In this case, if administratively feasible, the LEA could carry-over the eligibility determination it made in the previous year to the household members who attend the school whose provision cycle just ended.

School Programs
Meal, Snack, and Milk Reimbursement Rates
Rates Effective July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006

National School Lunch Program	Less than 60%	60% or more	
Paid	.22	.24	
Reduced Price	1.92	1.94	
Free	2.32	2.34	
School Breakfast Program	Non-severe need	Severe Need	
Paid	.23	.23	
Reduced	.97	1.21	
Free	1.27	1.51	
Special Milk Program	All Milk	Paid Milk	Free Milk
Pricing Programs without Free Milk Option	.155	N/A	N/A
Pricing Programs with Free Milk Option	N/A	.155	Average cost per ½ pint of milk
Nonpricing Programs	.155	N/A	N/A
Afterschool Care Snack Program			
Paid	.05		
Reduced Price	.31		
Free	.63		